

National Baptist.

A mass meeting of 1000 Endorses Rev. S. P. W. Drew—Resolutions of condemnation adopted.

A mass-meeting of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union was held Thursday evening in the Cadets' Armory, 708 O street northwest. There were fully one thousand Baptists present, representing some of the leading citizens of this city. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D. D., the greatest money-getter in the United States. On opening the meeting Rev. Mr. Drew made a brief, but eloquent, address. Among other things he said that he had much to thank the Baptist of the city for, and especially this large representative audience. From what he sees here tonight is an evidence that his work in this city is being endorsed and that he people are with him. "You bet they are!" At the conclusion of his address the following gentlemen were introduced, and spoke: Rev. S. L. Corothers, D.D., of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church; Rev. J. B. Curtis, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. J. W. P. Leewood, pastor of Miles Memorial Colored M. E. Church; Rev. Jas. Thomas, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem Rev. Lewis Edmonds, pastor of St. Mark's Baptist Church, and Rev. A. H. Strothers, president of Washington Union Baptist Association.

Among those were: Revs. E. E. Cooper, D. D. Stokes, Prince Rand, J. Pollard, J. H. Richard, C. H. Turner, J. E. Jackson, S. Strothers, Rev. J. S. Tolliver, read the resolutions and Rev. J. S. Turner moved their adoption. One thousand and people stood up and voted:

Mrs. Belle E. Nelson, one of the most eloquent female speakers in the city made a most logical speech. Mrs. Nelson was a member of the Metropolitan Baptist Church for thirty-odd years. Editor W. Calvin Chase was the next speaker introduced, who was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of the speeches the following report was submitted to a committee of Baptist ministers of the District of Columbia, and which was unanimously adopted:

"We, the committee appointed by the Negro National Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington to investigate the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, most respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, in mass-meeting assembled, we the members of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union, for the purpose of creating an interest in each other and to advance the Christian religion and to instill in our Christian workers a feeling of brotherly and sisterly love; and

Whereas, it is the object of this organization to ameliorate the condition of the people in this city and teach them to serve the Heavenly Father; and

Whereas, it having come to the hearing of this organization that the Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was not a



REV. S. P. W. DREW.

licensed preacher, nor an ordained minister of the Gospel of Christ, which we believe the motive and declaration to be that of blackmail and to destroy the usefulness and influence of a highly respectable minister and a Christian gentleman; and

Whereas, we the committee having thoroughly investigated those false and malicious charges, find them not only false, but the conception of a jealous ministry which is not recognized by this organization.

We find that Rev. Simon P. W. Drew was duly licensed as a minister July 10, 1894, by the St. Paul's Baptist Church of New York City, and

ordained by a Baptist Council at a call of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church of New York State, October 29, 1896. Of this Council, Rev. B. W. Walker, of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, was the moderator; Luther W. Smith, of Hansome Place Baptist Ch., was secretary of the Council; Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Concord Baptist Church, of New York; Rev. R. D. Wynn, D. D., of Bethany Baptist Church, of Newark, N. J., were witnesses at the Council. We also commend Rev. Mr. Drew for the successful revival meetings held throughout the country and the largest and most successful ever held.

We find that 670 persons gave their names for membership of the Metropolitan Baptist Church while he was the temporary pastor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the undersigned committee and members of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of the District of Columbia, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby commend Rev. Simon P. W. Drew for his untiring efforts in advancing the Christian religion, and denounce as false and malicious all statements and declarations made by evil-designed persons.

Resolved, further, That we recommend Rev. Simon P. W. Drew to all lovers of justice and to the Christian people in this city as a moral, upright, honest Christian gentleman who has been abused without cause or provocation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of Washington.

Signed by a committee of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of the District of Columbia. Rev. J. F. Curtis, chairman; Rev. A. H. Strothers, secretary; Rev. G. S. Tolliver.

THE BETHEL LITERARY.

The Bethel Literary will open Tuesday evening, October 4th, with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell as the speaker of the evening. Excellent music will be furnished by well-known musicians. Among the speakers to follow will be Rev. Lewis C. Sheafe, who will speak on the "Rise and Fall of Nations in the Light of Scripture;" Dr. L. R. Klemm, on "Marie Antoinette, Queen of France," illustrated; Rev. George W. Lee, on "Good Government."

LAWYERS THINNING OUT.

THE BEE mentioned last week that Mr. Robert J. Harland, of the firm of Horner & Harland, had given up the practice of law and returned to his place in the department. This week THE BEE regrets to announce the retirement of Mr. L. J. Gregory, recently elected president of Bethel Literary, from active practice of law, to accept a nine hundred dollar clerkship in one of the government departments. Mr. Gregory has been in active practice over a year. He is a brilliant speaker, and his successful career at the bar was looked for.

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Commencing September 14 and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904, The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will place on sale daily, from all stations, One-way colonist tickets to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at greatly reduced rates. For tickets and full information call on or address Ticket Agents B. & O. R. R.

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Emancipation Day.

Ohio Citizens Turn out in full—Recorder Dancy J. C. Dancy Makes a Great Speech—Other Engagements to Follow.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 22.—With a parade in the early evening, and later, in the Forest Street Armory, an extended program of songs and instrumental music and patriotic speeches, the negro citizens of Cleveland celebrated last night the forty-first anniversary of the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The event of the evening was the oration delivered by the Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C., who came here especially to make the address. Mr. Dancy is an eloquent speaker, and was frequently applauded. His address was largely confined to a review of the history of slavery in the United States. The mention of the names of Wendell Phillips, Sumner, Wade, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln brought forth



EX-SENATOR WM. MASON.
OFFICE—Coming to the Front Again.

storms of applause. When the name of Roosevelt was mentioned, and the speaker referred to him as the living example of all qualities of justice toward the negro possessed by the men who led the agitation against slavery years ago, the audience cheered.

In answer to the charges made in the days of the anti-slavery agitation that the negro race was not suited to have equal civil rights with the whites Mr. Dancy said that since slavery was abolished, in the State of North Carolina alone there are now 100 negro physicians, four college presidents, five normal school principals, and two thousand teachers, with sixty thousand pupils under their charge. He claimed that the negro race is to-day producing more of the national wealth than any other class. In forty-one years the production of cotton has been increased from 4,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales through negro labor, he said.

The parade last evening formed at the Central Armory, on Bond street, in the following order: Platoon of police, Metropolitan Band, Company D, Ninth Battalion, carriages, men's auxiliary, members of the G. A. R., uniformed company, U. B. F., Uniformed Rank of the Colored K. of P. The line of march was through Bond street to Euclid avenue, to Erie street, to Central avenue, to the Forest St. Armory. The program given at the Armory was as follows:

Selection, McAfee's Orchestra; "America," audience; invocation, the Rev. J. M. Gilmore, D. D.; singing, Empire Quartet; remarks, President J. E. Reed; address, Hon. H. T. Eubanks; vocal solo, Charles Leatherman; "Emancipation Proclamation," Mrs. Carrie W. Clifford; singing, Empire Quartet; address, Hon. John C. Dancy; "John Brown's Body," audience; exhibition drill, Uniform Rank, K. of P.

Recorder Dancy will speak at the following places this month: In West Virginia, three days; New York, four days, and New Jersey, five days.

READ THE BEE.

President Roosevelt.

A Most Cowardly Attack—Modern C.

The Denver (Col.) Statesman declared against the Republican machine because it refused the editor a clerkship and a janitor's place. It says also that there are 5,000 dissatisfied negroes in the State.

Editor BEE.—The venom and vituperation which characterize our modern political campaigning are in striking contrast with those quiet old Colonial days of good fellowship, when opposing candidates exchanged visits and cracked jokes together around the firesides. Then party lines, if not wholly unknown, were not half so tightly drawn, and the acrimony and bitterness exhibited in our latter-day political contests would have been as possible as it would have been un- welcome.

A particularly venomous and vicious species of modern campaign-

CRIMES IN THIS CITY.

More Crimes and More Officers of the Law than any City in the United States

Editor BEE.—We have before us a paper that credits you with saying that in comparison with other cities of like population there are altogether too many arrests made in Washington.

No truer words than these were ever spoken, and they should ring in every citizen's ear until the cause of it is made clear. The enormous excess of arrests here is attributed to the turbulent colored element, but when the rule of common-sense is applied to this assertion, what seems to justify it vanishes like mist before the sun.

Twenty years have come and gone since we were almost next door neighbors in the northwestern section of this city, and as the scenes of that long ago pass before our mind's vision as upon canvas we feel that we do not overrate your goodness and judgment in saying that we believe you are neither afraid nor ashamed to say that the colored families, according to their plane of life, as law-abiding citizens, compared favorably with white families of equal station in that vicinity, and what is true of that locality is true of all others, not only here, but throughout the United States.

As you say, there are altogether too many arrests made in Washington, and I will add especially among the colored people. Where is there a person who lives with his eyes open who fails to see that the lower class, who on account of their illiteracy, are entitled to a reasonable degree of Christian forbearance, are made scapegoats for nearly every unsolved criminal mystery in the District, and their very homes raided with impunity by policemen in a manner not justified either by law or reason?

Now, let us apply the torch of reason to your assertion. According to last year's statistics, given on pages 780 to 784 of the American Cyclopaedia, there are about thirty thousand arrests made here annually. This list is five times greater than that of any other city of like population. Now, while you think of the cause of this excess as being dumped at the doors of colored people, bear in mind that it exceeds the combined records of Milwaukee, Detroit, Richmond, Savannah, Charleston and Augusta, representing nearly a million inhabitants.

Rated by the population, the District's record is fifty percent greater than New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, New Orleans and Cleveland, while Chicago and St. Louis are exceeded by sixty-six percent.

Bear in mind, too, that this enormous excess of arrests here leaves Southern cities with their so-called "unruly niggers," in the shade, by fifty percent. It exceeds Texas, the great State of expert gun-pullers, cut-throats, half-civilized Indians and rough-and-tumble toughs generally, by the same rate. It soars above the high-water mark along the Mississippi with its rum-soaked river-rats, slubberdegullions and depraved log drivers at the same ratio. In like manner it exceeds the black records of Gulf cities by fifty percent with their influx of vicious sailors from the rakings and scragings of the most sorry ratches of the world, compared with whom the worst colored citizens in the District are as saints.

Now, the question that naturally comes to every fair-minded citizen is, Whether this city is worst hotbed of crime in the world—the most dangerous den of infamy on earth—or are poor defenseless citizens being herded in the police court pens merely to be fleeced by fines to pile up a pension fund? If the latter, the sooner the law is repealed allowing fines to go to create that fund, the sooner will the evil be remedied. In the meantime it behooves every citizen to remember that respect for the majesty of the law and the rights of all citizens, especially the poor, are the first principles of good citizenship, and these principles should be cherished in a manner to cause all to hearken unto the crying need of gentlemen of your bright perception and sense of right and justice to defend the right and to protect the weak from cruel imposition.

Respectfully,
ALBERT M. RAYMOND (Artist),
706 17th St., N. E.

VERY LOW RATES TO FREDERICK FAIR October 18, 19, 20, 21, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Tickets sold on above dates good returning until October 22, inclusive. Get details from Ticket agent. Unusual attractions. Better than ever. Exciting Races every day.

Lyons and Hershaw.

They Open the Campaign in Michigan—A Large Crowd Present

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 22.—(Special to THE BEE.)—The Michigan Co-operative League held its second annual convention today. Mr. R. C. Barnes, an attorney of Detroit, is the president of the league, and presided over the sessions with great dignity, impartiality and learning. Mr. A. A. Owens, of Lansing, acted as secretary. The Eureka Band, of Detroit, discoursed appropriate music for the occasion. About one hundred delegates were present, representing different parts of the State. On assembling the convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jackson. President Barnes then appointed committees on credentials and resolutions, after which a recess was taken for lunch.

On reassembling after lunch the committee on resolutions reported resolutions expressing gratitude for the broad-mindedness and liberality shown by the citizens of the State in their feelings with the colored population; congratulating the race on the number of its members who have entered business and the professions, and proclaiming adherence to the principles of the Republican party and the can-



REGISTER J. W. LYONS.

didacy of Theodore Roosevelt, who recognizes men because of their true worth. To the last resolution Mr. Frank H. Warren, editor of the Detroit Informer, offered a minority report recommending independence in politics. When a vote was taken the majority resolutions were adopted, Mr. Warren alone voting in the negative.

Mayor F. W. Clapp made a most cordial address of welcome to the delegates and visitors. At night Hon. J. W. Lyons and Mr. L. M. Hershaw addressed a large audience at the Auditorium. Mr. Hershaw's address was a history of the anti-slavery agitation, of the events that lead to the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, and of the progress of the race since. Mr. Lyons made an address dealing with the issues of the present campaign, and argued that the permanence of the gold standard and the continuance of prosperity depended upon the election of a Republican President and Congress. Michigan is sure to give Roosevelt a rousing majority, and to send a solid Republican delegation to the next House.

MINISTER TOWER'S OWN PUN.

While on his way to Germany some time ago, Mr. Charlemagne Tower, United States Minister to that country, fell into conversation with a very intelligent lady who was planning to make a tour of several European countries. She spoke with much enthusiasm of her intended trip up the Rhine.

Among the many places of historic interest where she expected to spend some time was Aix-la-Chapelle.

"I want," said she, "to visit the towers in the Charlemagne Cathedral there—the Charlemagne towers, as we call them—where the famous relics are kept."

"And when," said the diplomat, handing his card to the lady, who did not yet know who he was, "you go to Berlin, visit the one there."

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, United States Navy, retired for many years Chief Engineer of the Navy, has been honored by the Czar of Russia with the decoration of the first class of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

Only \$1.00 to Harper's Ferry, Charlestown and Winchester and return, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Sunday, October 2. Special train will leave Washington at 8.30 a. m. An opportunity to spend all day Sunday on historical grounds.



The Say

The local statesmen are on the hunt.

The "See-fo-No" Club is the only one in the city.

Mrs. A. V. Chase's book will be a household companion.

The one who knows all is seldom right.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

The republican platform is the same old thing in the same old way.

The Ohio colored republicans are not at all pleased.

The Tuskegee Edition of the Colored American is still struggling for existence.

Hon. S. H. Vick of Wilson, N. C. will do the honors when he comes to Washington.

"A man once did sell the lion skin while the beast still lived was killed while hunting him."

Some of the local statesmen would take a hint.

It is not necessary for THE BEE to wait for an event. It is here.

The Colored voter should allow politics to be an incident to his citizenship.

At that is said should be carefully considered.

Suppose the colored people were as active in earning a livelihood as they are in going on picnics, they would succeed.

As high as one of the most popular men in the courts.

The man who does his talking at the small gate is awkward when he reaches the big gate.

Orators are made to order in this city.

A pretentious man is a knave. He who attempts to imitate another man is false in heart.

You should watch the man who cannot look you in the face.

The Washington people had better look to their interest.

It is easier to be honest than it is to be dishonest.

The next move to be made by Rev. Drew will be a winning one.

If you want suffrage ask for it. The district delegation has returned.

Howard University is improving in every particular.

Why is it that the colored lawyers cannot unite?

Some people will betray their best friends.

Watch your friends and not your enemies.

The pretender will say that he is your friend. Watch him.

The man who shows his gums when he laughs is a dangerous one.

There is some honesty in politics.

That there is a certain amount of honesty in every thing politically and otherwise.

Consistency is the been companion of honesty.

Without one person falls short of the other.

The Bee makes a good showing in charge of its young manager W. Calvin Chase, Jr.

An idea of our coming men and women may be formed by the kind of boys and girls our children.

Our boys and girls prove their spare moments during vacation.

While vacation is for recreations it could not be spent wholly in idleness.

It is peculiar that no appropriation was made by Congress, to pay the rental for the buildings and ground of Howard University known as the Freedmen's Hospital.

The position of the American women in the Council at Berlin, is a very prominent and flattering one.

Many of the school teachers preparing to leave.

The number of American immigrants of today are not on the decrease.

They come to America hoping to obtain a fortune.

They represent many nationalities.

They are not all disappointed in getting the fortune for which they came.

LADYLIKE PERSON WANTED.

Consequently Society Leader in Search of Position for Maid Is Rebuffed by Milliner.

One of the richest and most prominent society women, who is very quiet and unostentatious in her dress, and by only the appointment of her equipage betrays the fact that she is wealthy, says the New York Press, stopped her carriage outside the establishment of a fashionable milliner, entered and addressed the proprietress.

"I see you have in your window a sign, 'Apprentice Wanted,'" she began. The milliner eyed her contemptuously from the crown of her modest bonnet to the tip of her common-sense shoe.

"You would not do at all," she said. "I want a ladylike person who can wait on customers."

"I wish to place one of my maids with some one from whom she could learn millinery while I am abroad," continued the visitor, quietly, "but I am afraid you would not do."

As the footman opened the carriage door for his mistress the horror-stricken milliner recognized too late the liveliness of one of the "first families" of New York.

RADIUM CLOCK IS DEVISED.

Englishman Constructs Curious Timepiece Which It Is Expected Will Run 30,000 Years.

Harrison Martindale, an Englishman, has constructed a radium clock, which will keep time indefinitely.

The clock comprises a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of the tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope formed of two long leaves or stripes of silver is attached.

A charge of electricity in which there are no beta rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together.

This simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy 30,000 years.

SPEAK ONLY FRENCH THERE

Natives of a Part of Louisiana Are Very Ignorant of the English Language.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana, as his name indicates, is of French descent. He never spoke English until he went to Georgetown university. "It is curious," said Mr. Broussard, "how the French language has remained the dominant tongue in my part of the country."

"Brought there by Arcadians of Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century, it prevails to-day, and I believe always will. Curiously enough, you will find plenty of men in my district with such unmistakably English names as Jones and Hayes who can't read, speak or write a word of English."

"Still funnier is the talk of the black people. Their negro French would be unintelligible in Paris, and yet it is the softest, sweetest, most musical speech I ever heard from human lips. It knows no grammar, but it is the very essence of euphony and melody."

Waitress Spoke Six Languages. Few head waiters know as many languages as a woman named Scheidreiter, who died at Salzburg the other day, age 73. As a girl of 12 she had taken a position as maid with a wealthy family, and had in the course of years visited all parts of the world, gradually acquiring the faculty of speaking, besides her native German, six languages—English, French, Italian, Arabic, modern Greek and Turkish.

Jap Soldier a Model.

According to M. Pichon, the Japanese soldier has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, and an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the 24, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions and is ardently patriotic. He costs the state about nine cents a day and thinks himself well off.

The Atlantic & Pacific R. R. & Surety Co.,

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R. R. ROBINSON, PRESIDENT.
SUYDIA CUTTON, ACTING SECRETARY.
W. CALVIN CHASE, AGENT FOR Wash., D. C., 1109 1/2 St. N. W.

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Body Turns to Stone.
The body of an 11-year-old daughter of Rev. Elijah Mott, who died five years ago at Alsey, Scott county, Ill., was exhumed the other day for removal and found to be in a state of perfect preservation, though heavy as stone. The body retained its natural form and color.

Why He Did It.
Russell Sage probably took his one-day vacation, says the Chicago Daily News, just to see how it would seem to be wicked and wasteful.

Knowledge That Is Handy.
The dowager empress of China is reducing her household expenses. Many a professional man in this country would be glad to have her tell him how she is doing it.

There Is Still Hope.
A Chicago organist is in jail. Those Washington people who want to have an injunction served on a pianist should cheer up, declares the Chicago News.

OUR BUSY RAILROADS WOMAN LIVES AS MAN

COMPARISON BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH LINES.

Tonnage on Portion of Pennsylvania Alone Greatly Exceeds That of English Roads—Cost of Transportation.

Statistics recently compiled show that the freight transported last year by all the railroads of Great Britain, reduced to a basis of tons moved one mile, amounted to 11,099,057,000 tons.

The Pennsylvania railroad's tonnage last year on the same basis was 25,712,962,290 tons. On its lines between Chicago and Pittsburgh 10,866,325,169 tons of freight were moved one mile. The tonnage on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh greatly exceeded the tonnage of all the British railroads.

The earnings of the British railroads from freight traffic were \$255,278,311, or 2.3 cents per ton per mile. The Pennsylvania railroad earned per ton per mile from freight traffic only 0.605 cent. It is estimated that had the Pennsylvania railroad secured the same rate per ton per mile the British railroads did, it would have earned sufficient from freight traffic alone to pay its stockholders a cash dividend of 100 per cent.

In other words, the Pennsylvania railroad east of Pittsburgh carried one-fourth more freight for about one-third the money that the British roads received.

The rates of freight in Great Britain have been much higher and more stable than in the United States. In 34 years the British rates have decreased by 4.8 per cent, while the ton mileage has increased 140 per cent, and the freight receipts 128.5 per cent. The earnings per ton per mile on British railroads in recent years have averaged about four times as much as the rates of the railroads of this country.

Still the shippers of the United States are asking for lower freight rates, and judging from the steady reduction in the average rate per ton per mile, they will get lower rates despite the centralization of financial control of the great railway systems. As the density of traffic increases, the average cost per ton of conducting transportation decreases, and the shipper gets his share of the saving—more than his share, most railway managers think.

The rates are lowest and the earnings of the railroads greatest where the country is most developed, and, therefore, the density of traffic greatest, is demonstrated by the gross earnings per mile of the following lines last year:

Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, \$33,541; Lake Shore, \$23,912; Big Four, \$10,783; Northern Pacific, \$9,027; Missouri Pacific, \$7,372; Santa Fe, \$7,828.

These figures also illustrate the possibilities of the American railways as the population and development of the country increase.

NEW LUNAR PHENOMENA.

Prof. Pickering of Harvard Makes Interesting Discoveries Concerning the Moon.

Prof. William M. Pickering, of Harvard, who is spending some time on Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, Cal., has made some new discoveries concerning the moon. Eight drawings of the interior and floor of the lunar crater Erastosthenes have been made on successive nights. No two are alike. The most marked difference appeared from Monday night, July 13, to Tuesday night, the 19th. The change in area of shading is pronounced. Prof. Pickering's theory is that these variations in size and color are more likely to be caused by vegetation than by any other possible cause. Areas also appear of brilliant white at times where browns and grays appeared before. These the professor attributed to hoar frost. These have been supposed to be white rock, now in shadow and now in bright light, caused by varying angles of the sun. But Prof. Pickering has dozens of drawings and photographs that cannot be explained by this or any other apparent theory.

FILED AFTER MUCH DELAY.

Will of St. Louis Man, Written in 1855, Is Finally Ready for Probation.

The will of Edward Blennerhassett, written at St. Louis in 1855 by a member of the famous Blennerhassett-Burr firm, was filed in the St. Louis probate court by Lucien M. Shreve, an attorney. The delay in the probate of the will was occasioned by litigation over the estate of Edward Blennerhassett. Mr. Shreve says that the estate is in Ireland, worth \$2,000,000, and that Edward Blennerhassett's right to share in it has just recently been established, wherefore his will is brought forth and filed for probate. The beneficiaries are Mrs. Theresa Adams, a daughter, and Henry and Richard S. Blennerhassett, sons of the testator. Mr. Shreve says it was almost positively ascertained that Henry, the missing son whose share has been in litigation, was slain by the Barbary pirates infesting the North African coast. He was a sea captain in the British merchant marine and nobody has seen or heard of him since he sailed from Naples in 1853.

Marriage Is No Joke.
The civil courts at Bourgoin, France, had recently to decide the case of a couple whose marriage contract had been written by a jocular notary in verse. As all the forms of law had been observed, the court held that the contract was valid, at the same time regretting that a notary should lose the dignity of his profession and become a humorist while performing one of the most serious acts known to law.

Ahead of Carnegie.
The suits against F. Augustus Heinze now aggregate \$25,000,000. At this rate, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. Heinze's chances of dying a poor man are rather better than Mr. Carnegie's.

MASQUERADES SUCCESSFULLY FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Marries Two Wives and Lives Happily with Both—Leads a Strenuous Life and Is Discovered Only Twice.

In his capacity of private citizen a representative of a Chicago paper recently bailed out of Westminster police court, in London, Catherine Coome, aged 68, who for the past 50 years has been living a man's strenuous life in man's clothes.

Only once before has Coome's secret ever been discovered, though she has twice been "married" in church to other women, and has met with many adventures in many lands, while in man's clothes. That was about four years ago.

It was at a table in a crowded restaurant that Coome, in her simple, gentle way, gave the following sketch of a long and amazing life:

"I was born," she said, "in 1836. My father was a man of means. Before I was 16 I married my first cousin, Percival Coome. He treated me so brutally that one day I made up my mind to run away altogether. But what could I do if only I were a man. I thought, I could hide myself securely from him and get work. It seemed a good idea, so I started off to Birmingham. There I took a room, paying the money in advance, and cautiously bought men's clothes at different shops.

"I went to Gloucester to look for work. There, outside of a shipping office, I saw an advertisement for a captain's clerk. In I went and offered my services. I was quite a bright looking 'lad,' and to my joy they took me on. For three years and a half I sailed with Capt. Pelanie in the Mediterranean and Adriatic. When my captain's wife died I gave up the sea and apprenticed myself to a house painter at a village near Frome, in Somerset. At the end of my time I came up to London and worked two years, and later worked at my trade at Huddersfield for 15 years. Before I went I married the girl I had been courting for four years. She died four years later.

"At Huddersfield I married again, this time a Miss Peters, a dressmaker, whose parents lived in Jersey. We were married for 22 years, and I do not believe a couple were ever so happy as we were. Incredible as it may seem, I believe that she never guessed I was a woman. After I had been in Huddersfield for 15 years I came up to London. I met with several accidents, and finally broke three ribs. Shortly after that my second wife died.

"At last I was driven to East Ham workhouse. There they found out I was a woman because I hit one of the men who wanted to slip me for bathing. I have come out three times since and got work. But three times I have met with accidents and have had to go back. I had only been out an hour the other morning when near Ebury bridge, some man pointed me out to a policeman as a woman in man's clothes. So I was taken up for being drunk."

That is, in brief, the life story of Catherine Coome.

TROUSERS MAY BAR WOMEN

Post Office Regulations Offer Obstacle to Innovation in Mail Carrying.

An expected application from Postmaster McKay, of Des Moines, Ia., to be allowed to employ women as mail carriers, and the fact that the regulations require these servants of the government to wear trousers have put the officials of the post office department in a quandary. Sentiment in the department is strongly against allowing the use of women carriers, but careful search of the regulations reveals the fact that there is nothing there to prohibit them except that according to the regulations they would have to wear men's apparel if employed.

This section is plain and unmistakable in its intention to apply to men only, and refers without reserve to "pants, vest and coat." "The examination and physical qualifications also might prove a stumbling block for the ladies," said an official.

TEN MILES WITH HEAD DOWN

Gerald Hardie's Foot Held Fast in a Coupling and He Is Severely Injured.

With one foot held firmly as if in a vise George Hardie, 23 years old, of Elizabeth, N. J., hung head downward from two coal cars of a train on the Central railroad of New Jersey, while it traveled a distance of ten miles. He was struck repeatedly by projections rising above the track level, but was powerless to extricate himself until the train reached Farwood station. He was found there by a brakeman and brought to Plainfield, his head torn and his chest cut in a dozen places. After boarding the train at Elizabeth Hardie was jolted from his seat, and in falling caught his foot in the coupling, which saved him from being ground to pieces. The physician who was summoned to attend him says the man will recover.

Has Changed His Mind.

A baseball umpire at Williamsport, Pa., announced, at the close of the game, that he could lick the whole crowd in the grandstand. He has since told the attending physicians that he is convinced that he spoke too hastily.

Has Changed His Mind.
The suits against F. Augustus Heinze now aggregate \$25,000,000. At this rate, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, Mr. Heinze's chances of dying a poor man are rather better than Mr. Carnegie's.

DANGER IN HIS JOB.

FARLEY TALKS OF HIS LIFE AS A STRIKE BREAKER.

Love of Adventure Caused Him to Take Up His Queer Occupation—Is Hated by Union Workmen Everywhere.

New York Special.
James Farley, acknowledged head of an army of experienced strike-breakers, is now in New York, whither he was called by the officials of the elevated road systems which were threatened with a strike. When asked about himself Farley said:

"It was an accident, in a way, that made me take up the business of breaking strikes. During the car strike in Brooklyn, in 1895, I was employed as sort of foreman over a small number of non-union men. That was the first time I ever had anything to do with fighting a strike. The excitement pleased me, and when the strike was broken 15 of the men who had gone with me on cars through the crowds asked me to take their names and addresses and call upon them again the next time I was mixed up in a strike. This request showed me that there are a large number of men always ready to go a long ways simply to get into a fight.

"Since then my records show over 20,000 men have worked with me at strike-breaking in the last nine years. A great many of these men, of course, have married and settled down and now lead quiet lives. They are out of the strike-breaking business."

The most vicious mobs he had encountered, he said, were in Waterbury and other New England towns, but the most deadly were met with in Pennsylvania and Virginia. When asked to describe his narrowest escapes, he said in his quiet way to the New York World reporter:

"The closest shave I ever had was when I went to Scranton, Pa., a few years ago to end a strike. We started to run a car past a place called Mudtown, a mining village. We were told that we never would get the car



JAMES FARLEY.
(Street Car Operator Who Makes Strike Breaking a Business.)

through Mudtown, because the miners would hang us, if necessary. I took a force of 35 Italians to clear away the obstructions that I knew would be piled on the tracks. When I set the gang to work one of the citizens of Mudtown, a big miner, who declared he was a justice of the peace, arrested the foreman of the gang on a charge of obstructing the highway.

"Then the crowd set up a yell for Bob McKenna. McKenna, I was told, had been a member of the Molly McGuire, and when the superintendent of the car company heard the yell for McKenna, he, knowing the man, told me to get back to Scranton as fast as I could. I told him that we would run the car to the end of the line.

"The crowd by this time was yelling: 'Lynch Farley!'

"When we got a short distance out of Mudtown I saw the mob crossing a bridge, evidently to head me off. I jumped into a bunch of laurel bushes alongside the track, to hide my footprints in the snow, and started up the mountain. When I got to the top I saw two mobs converging toward me, each one coming up opposite sides of the hill. Each mob began to shoot, but their bullets didn't reach me.

"I kept going ahead until I found the hill ended, in a bluff that went straight down to the river. For a minute or two I thought it was all up with Farley. Finally I saw a little railroad along the side of the bluff used for taking coal out of a mine. I made a jump of ten feet and reached the road in time to board a passing train of coal cars. On this I rode a mile until I saw a trolley car, which I found was a charge of some of my men.

"I told the motorman to get out of the place as fast as he could. But McKenna, knowing where I would leave the coal train, had taken a peddler's team and with three of his gang had driven by a short cut to head me off. Just as we were starting the car, he drove up at a gallop. With a pistol in each hand he told me to surrender. Some of my guards leveled their shotguns at him and he lacked the nerve to shoot, but, driving his wagon ahead, he pulled around squarely across the track. Still pointing his guns at me, he told us to surrender.

The motorman was quick-witted. He swung the controller all the way around, giving the car every ounce of power in the wire, and then jumped back into the car to get out of the way of the smash-up. The car hit the wagon, throwing it high into the air and tossing McKenna and his men over a fence."

RICH MATRIMONIAL PRIZE.

Miss Bertha Krupp Who Has a Fortune of \$125,000,000 and Is Handsome Besides.

Berlin (Germany) Special.
Miss Krupp, who on the death of her father became chief proprietor of the world-famed Krupp works, at Essen, in Germany, is the richest girl in the world. A great deal of the artillery of Russia and Japan, France, Germany and Italy was manufactured at the Krupp works; and during the South African war England had to apply to the Krupp works to supply urgently needed weapons. Practically every gun on every Russian and Japanese warship has been constructed in the Krupp works, and similarly every gun mounted on every German warship and every Italian warship bears the Krupp trademark. Sweden and Norway, Den-



MISS BERTHA KRUPP.
(German Heiress Who Is to Marry Son of a Cologne Banker.)

mark, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Switzerland, and all the South American countries are equally dependent on the Krupp works for their naval and military armaments. Miss Krupp is a charming German girl, who wields her power with discretion and generosity. The city of Essen, with its 100,000 inhabitants, is practically her private property, so that she possesses almost despotic power over her 25,000 employees and their families.

The kingdom over which Bertha Krupp reigns is one of enormous magnitude. Employed in her various works are 4,190 officials and 45,283 workmen. The total number of the workmen and of the women and children dependent on them exceeds 100,000. Among the establishments controlled by the company owning the name of Krupp are included not only the famous steel works at Essen, but numerous coal and iron mines, large shipbuilding yards, iron foundries in various parts of the empire, machine works, a stretch of country 20 miles long for artillery practice, mines of various minerals in Spain, and a flourishing line of shipping, with its headquarters at Rotterdam.

All Germany is awaiting the announcement of the coming marriage of Fraulein Krupp. Herr Deichmann, the son of a Cologne banker, is named as the fortunate man.

WILL BE GERMAN EMPRESS

Young Duchess Wood by German Crown Prince Is Pretty, Rich and Good Housekeeper.

Berlin (Germany) Special.
Duchess Cecilia, the bride of the crown prince of Germany, is 17 years old. Her only brother is grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and her eldest sister is the wife of the Danish crown prince. She is pretty and clever, and was described by her future husband the other day as a "sensible and charming" young woman, who had made him "im-



THE DUCHESS CECILIA.
(Mecklenburg Princess Who Is to Marry German Crown Prince.)

mensely happy." Her girlhood has been spent at Cannes, where her mother has a villa noted for its beauty, and at her brother's palace in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Her eyes are brown, her hair is light and she is tall and slight. Her disposition is sweet, and her tastes domestic. She is a good housekeeper and is said to be a firm believer in "Kirche, Kinder, Kuche" (church, children, kitchen), as the fields for woman's work. It is said the crown prince proposed across a table while sipping a cup of tea with the young duchess.

First Seedless Orange Tree.

The parent tree of all the seedless oranges of the United States may be seen in the orangery of the agricultural department, Washington. It came from Bahia, Brazil. Buds from the Brazilian tree were grafted upon native plants, and as these became sturdy the department sent specimens to Florida and California.

WORKING UP A BOOM

HEMENWAY WANTS TO BE SENATOR FROM INDIANA.

Friends of First District Congressman Think He Would Make a Good One, Provided Fairbanks Becomes Vice President.

Evansville (Ind.) Special.
Friends of Congressman James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, believe the senatorial mantle of Charles W. Fairbanks will fall on him, providing the latter is elected vice president this fall. While Hemenway has not yet announced he is a candidate for the United States senate, his friends over the state have gone to work in earnest for him, and it is believed he will accept the honor.

Few men in public life have risen as rapidly as the First Indiana district congressman. Born in poverty at Boonville, Ind., he has lived there all his life, and now occupies one of the most important positions in the national government, that of chairman of the appropriations committee in the national congress.

Congressman Hemenway bears the reputation of being a natural politician. He possesses that trait that wins friends and holds them, and it is an open fact that no man who ever made the race for congress in the district has been able to poll such a tremendous vote from the opposing party.

Shortly after he became of age Mr. Hemenway was elected town clerk of Boonville and served several terms. He was next elected prosecuting attorney of the Second Indiana judicial district, composed of Warrick, Spencer and Perry counties. The district was strongly democratic and the nomination was given to Mr. Hemenway just to "fill out" the ticket, and even his most intimate friends did not think he had the slightest chance to win. But he won and made an ideal prosecuting attorney, and was reelected, being the first republican to ever carry the district. Mr. Hemenway was next elected a member of the republican state committee from the First district, and served until 1894, when he was elected to congress.

He won his first nomination against great odds. The nominee of the party



JAMES A. HEMENWAY.
(Indiana Congressman Who Wants Senator Fairbanks' Place.)

two years previous was A. G. Twineham, of Princeton, and he asked for a second nomination in 1894. Another candidate was Col. Frank B. Posey, one of the most brilliant orators in the state. The convention met in Evansville and after fruitless balloting adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon, Ind., at a future date. At the Mount Vernon convention, after several ballots, Mr. Hemenway won out. He has been in congress ever since, having been elected for the fifth time two years ago. He is now a candidate for reelection. Before Mr. Hemenway went to congress the First district was considered doubtful. It is now considered safely republican. Two years ago his plurality was over 3,600.

During his first term in congress Mr. Hemenway gained the confidence and good will of Thomas B. Reed, then speaker of the house, and he was assigned to the appropriations committee, an honor that seldom falls to a new member in the house. After serving eight years on this committee, he was elevated to the chairmanship by the present speaker, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon. Mr. Hemenway and Speaker Cannon are close personal friends and the speaker always tenderly refers to the Indiana congressman as "my boy." Speaker Cannon has advised Congressman Hemenway to remain in congress. To show the regard the speaker of the house has for Mr. Hemenway, he always comes to his district every two years and makes four or five speeches. Mr. Hemenway is a man of family, and in Boonville has long been regarded as her first citizen. His friends, who have watched his political career with pride, say he would prove an ideal successor to Senator Fairbanks when the latter is elevated to the vice presidency.

Blacksnake Invades a Canoe.

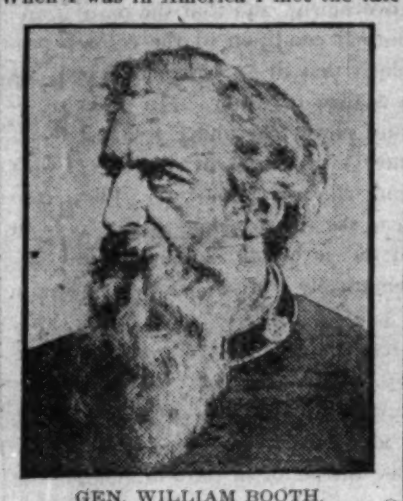
Miss Mabel Murphy, of Philadelphia, who is visiting her cousin in West Bridgeton, N. J., had an experience that she does not care to repeat. At the same time it showed her to be possessed of unusual pluck. While canoeing with a young man on a narrow stream at the head of the Tumbling Dam pond, a large blacksnake dropped from an overhanging tree into the middle of the canoe, landing directly between the two startled occupants of the craft. The young woman, instead of screaming and leaping from the boat into the water, bravely kept her seat, and seizing a spare paddle, assisted the young man in combating the reptile, which showed fight. After a lively battle the snake succeeded in getting away, much to the comfort of the occupants of the canoe.

UNIVERSITY OF HUMANITY.

Chief of Salvation Army Would Found a School for Research Into Human Ways.

London (Eng.) Special.
Gen. William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, will lead a movement for the founding of a university of humanity.

"The reasons why such a university should be established," said the general, "are many. At the present time we have such universities as Oxford and Cambridge. At these places it is possible for a man—and for a woman, too—to be trained in art, science, literature, medicine, law, theology, and almost everything you can mention, is taught, but up to the present there has been no place established upon a similar basis where men shall be trained from the social and human standpoint. When I was in America I met the late



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.
(Commander in Chief of the Salvation Armies of the World.)

Mark Hanna and many of the most distinguished men in the states. With them I talked the matter over, and had Mark Hanna lived, he and myself would have succeeded in getting some of the philanthropic millionaires to give us the money to start the scheme.

"What I want is two such universities—one in New York and one in London. Their business will be to train men to carry out the same kind of work that our officers carry on at the present time. We want men to have as thorough a training in the knowledge of men—as human beings—as they already have in everything else.

"Take the present poor law system, for instance, and couple the cost of carrying on its work with the money spent in the same direction from voluntary sources. It should be possible to train up men who will do all that these are doing, turn out better men and women, and, at the same time, minimize the cost. We want a class of men who are training in a knowledge of the fitness and capacity of the child and youth—men who will be able to perceive and detect the criminal and immoral instincts in human nature, and be able to divert it in the right direction. In short, we want men who will be able to turn out the human being as perfect as it is possible to turn him out."

"And the cost, general—do you want the country to bear it?"

"No—not at all. I don't, of course, see why the country should not make grants in just the same way as some of the colonies make us grants now in order to assist our work among the criminal and depraved classes, but the bulk of the money should come from voluntary sources." Then, with an emphatic gesture, he added: "Let them give us the money—we already have the humanitarian professors."

GEORGE EDWARD VINCENT.

Young Chicago Professor Who May Be Made President of the Northwestern University.

Chicago Special.
George Edward Vincent, mentioned for the presidency of Northwestern university, is professor of sociology and dean of the junior colleges at the University of Chicago, to which institution he came in 1892. He was born at Rockford, Ill., in 1864, and was graduated



GEORGE EDWARD VINCENT.
(Chicago Professor Who May Be Chosen President of University.)

A. B. from Yale in 1885. Then he traveled in Europe and the orient, was literary editor of the *Chautauqua Press* in 1887, the next year became vice president of the Chautauqua system, and since 1899 has been principal of this Chautauqua system. Prof. Vincent is the author of "Social Mind and Education" and in 1900 received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Wanted His Body Stuffed.

A dentist in Paris with the intention of "insuring a comfortable feeling after death, committed suicide after leaving instructions that his body was to be stuffed."

SHE LOVES MANKIND

THE BEAUTIFUL LIFE STORY OF MISS EVA BOOTH.

New Commander of Salvation Army in United States Is Lovingly Known in London as "Angel of the Slums."

New York Special.
From a bareheaded lass who, with her sweet voice and tambourine, led street meetings in the slums of London to the leadership of the Salvation Army in this country is the story which a few weeks will see completed, in the career of Eva Booth. It is expected that Miss Booth will soon come to New York from Canada, where she is commander of the Canadian division, to assume the leadership of the American division.

Her brother-in-law, Commander Booth-Tucker, who is now the head of the army in this country, has been so depressed since the death of his wife in a railroad accident a short time ago that the work of leading the Salvationists has proved a load which he is unable to bear to his own satisfaction.

Eva Booth began to do her share of the work in spreading the creed of salvation to all mankind when she was a mere child. In 1884, when the advances of the army in England were being received with hostility by the worst element and with decided indifference by the better classes, she made her first appearance in the street meetings. Down in the district of Whitechapel, London, in the midst of the slums, the army had begun its street meetings and had met with all kinds of opposition, even to open threats and show of force. The Whitechapel hoodlum, afraid that his way in the district was threatened by the activity of the "sky soldiers," turned out and tried by hooting, hissing and the throwing of decayed vegetables to drive the Salvationists from the streets.

The authorities turned an indifferent ear to the appeals of Gen. Booth, and things looked dark for the work of the army in that part of London which needed its efforts most. One night there arose on the little platform in the street a 12-year-old girl in the uniform of the army. The hoodlums stopped



MISS EVA BOOTH.
(New Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.)

In their efforts to drown the voices of the Salvationists and stared at the child before them. Then, before they could renew their efforts, she began to sing. The voice, clear and eager, ringing out amid the dirt and squalor and sin of Whitechapel, silenced the crowds where the efforts of the older workers had been objects of ridicule. To the end the girl went on with her song, and when she ceased women who had not known what tears were for years were crying and men were standing silent and ashamed.

So the Salvation Army first won its hold in the London slums, and so was Eva Booth introduced to the people among whom she was to spend years of work.

For two years she accompanied her father in his tours and sang her way into the hearts of her listeners. Then, because the people of the slums could not forget the little girl who had touched their hearts, she stopped traveling with the general and settled down to the work of saving souls among the submerged classes. Her sweet face and manners won the love of those among whom she labored. Gifted with a fine voice and grace of bearing, she captivated the district and was soon known as the "angel of the slums."

When she was near her twentieth year she won the love of a young student of sociology who was pursuing his studies in the London slums. The young man saw the girl whose voice and presence swayed the crowds that gathered and promptly lost his heart to her. He attended the meetings of the army, joined in the choruses of the songs, and finally avowed his love and asked Miss Booth to become his wife. But the bar of the army's regulations was between them. The young man was unwilling to take up the task of soul saving, and Eva Booth was so devoted to her work that she would not become the wife of any man who could not engage with her in her labors.

Eva Booth continued in her efforts in her chosen field, and the sociologist sadly went his way. Miss Booth is now the only one of Gen. Booth's daughters in the army who has not married.

With her advent as commander in Canada she threw herself into her work with the zeal that marked her efforts in London. Her administration has been characterized by good judgment and success. In her duties as commander she has displayed the possession of rare executive ability. She has a fancy for big enterprises. When she comes to assume charge of the American division she will have opportunity to use her ability in this regard.

Liquid Air Street Cars.
Street cars are run in Zurich, Switzerland, by liquid air.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS

They Have a Strong Organization Which Is More Conservative Now Than Formerly.

Boston (Mass.) Special.
The first organization of shoe workers was perfected in 1867 and was known as the Knights of St. Crispin. In 1889 this organization had almost 50,000 members enrolled, but a few years later it went to pieces and many of the local unions became affiliated with the Knights of Labor. Political differences wrecked the powerful Knights of St. Crispin, and the Knights of Labor went down largely from the same causes a few years later. At one time the shoe workers were the principal mainstay of the Knights of Labor in New England.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International union has been affiliated with the



JOHN F. TOBIN.
(President Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.)

American Federation of Labor since it was first organized, and it has done much to better the conditions of shoe workers throughout the country. Through persistent and intelligent agitation to create a demand for its union stamp, it has made it profitable for employers to organize their factories and use the stamp.

John F. Tobin is president of the union, having held that position for many years. At one time he was a radical socialist, but he is now considered one of the most conservative leaders in the country.

Charles L. Baine is secretary-treasurer, and being a Chicagoan, is well known in western labor circles. The headquarters of the organization are in Boston.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

New President of the Great Educational Institution Is Famous in Academic Circles.

Urbana (Ill.) Special.
Edmund J. James, who has recently accepted the presidency of the University of Illinois, located at Urbana, resigned the presidency of Northwestern university, at Evanston, to become identified with the growing institution of his native state. Mr. James is the son of Rev. Collin D. James, a well-known pioneer Methodist preacher, of southern and central Illinois, and, consequently, belongs to the first families of Illinois. In order of time, at any rate, and came naturally by his interest in education and educational affairs. It is interesting to note that he is the



EDMUND J. JAMES.
(New Executive Head of the University of Illinois.)

first native of Illinois to be called to the presidency of such an important educational institution as Northwestern. He was also the first native of Illinois to be offered the presidency of the state university of Illinois, which he declined some ten years ago. In a certain way, one may say the state is educationally become of age, and is able to find men within its own borders, native to the state, and the children of natives of the state, for important educational positions.

Pretty nearly every strain of blood which flowed into the colonies from Europe is to be found in President James' veins—Scott, Irish, English, Dutch, German, French, Welsh—with no ancestry in any line who came to the country later than 1754, the earliest, Thomas Blossom, having come in 1629.

Cradle That Cost a Fortune.

An interesting gift just presented to the Musée Carnavalet is the cradle of the prince imperial. The cradle was the gift of the city of Paris to Empress Eugénie in 1850. Designed by Baltard, it is of rosewood, and takes the shape of a ship. At the prow figures the imperial eagle, and at the stern rises an allegorical statuette in silver representing the city of Paris, and holding aloft a crown from which the curtains hang. No fewer than three artists collaborated in the construction of the cradle, which cost the city of Paris 150,000 francs.

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REV. MR. DUCKWELL.

The New York Evening Journal, under date of September 21, prints a remarkable article contributed by a Rev. Mr. Duckwell. For originality of conception and invention it is perhaps one of the most startling which has yet appeared in print upon the "Negro Question. The Rev. Mr. Duckwell is a Southerner and hails from West Virginia. He suggests that the most effective way of solving the problem and of elevating the negro is by intermarriage with the Chinese. Without entering upon an extensive analysis of the letter, we may state briefly what in our judgment constitutes the pith, the motive, the be-all and end-all of the whole contention. He predicates his nostrum upon his belief that "the Chinese race is superior to the negro in many respects, but perhaps not in all," and that "from such a union a race of people would result well suited to meet the demands of a warm climate for efficient and reliable laborers." Had the Reverend contended for intermarriage upon the first reason, we would be inclined to thank him for his proffered interest in the advancement of the race; for we are willing to admit that the Chinese is the superior of our race in some things.

The Chinese race, like that of the negro, has a history rich in the highest and best evidences of moral, intellectual and spiritual culture. The Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount are but the echoes of the life and teachings of Confucius, while agricultural economy, the arts and sciences, the invention of gunpowder, of watches, of China, and of diplomacy, attest the high state of Chinese civilization from the remotest antiquity. It may be contended that the Chinese Empire has lost prestige as a world-power. Perhaps it never boasted of being any sort of power in its relation to the outer world, so to speak. World-power is and has always been characterized and maintained by brute force, which the Chinese fortunately lack. But if the true ends of civilization are to increase the measure and equally distribute the means of human happiness and contentment, then the Chinese race is among the greatest of world-powers. If the negro race were in the mood of intermarrying with the races, we have no hesitancy in asserting that the Chinese race would not be half so objectionable as the great Anglo-Saxon race. Of course, there is no such thing as an Anglo-Saxon race, but as that term will as well suit to designate the agglomeration of ethnological variety as any other, we are willing to adopt it. In our opinion a little admixture of Chinese blood with the hotch-potch of the so-called Anglo-Saxon race would improve the stock. But whatever others may think about it, it is clearly the intention of the negro race to steer clear of all other races, if they will permit it. This is probably the main reason why the negro will not marry the Chinese. But the Reverend lets the cat out of the bag when he maintains that the "result will meet the demands for efficient and reliable laborers." The grand result to be obtained from intermarriage with the Chinese is a more efficient and reliable laborer!

"A deliberate, extensive and systematic attempt to encourage such intermarriages" is to be resorted to by the "great white race" for the

purpose of securing efficient and reliable laborers! And this from a man who pretends to represent Christ, and the doctrine of the brotherhood of man! He would divest both the negro and the Chinese races of their race identity; pluck from the firmament the last star of hope in the ventual attainment of a high moral, intellectual and spiritual life; brand with the scorching and consuming stamp of degradation; fix our destiny as mere underlings, "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the mere convenience of obtaining a hybrid race of "efficient and reliable laborers." We can find no words adequately to express our contempt for so selfish, unholy and mean a proposition as that advanced by this "man of the cloth." The insult is exaggerated by the arrogance, presumption, shamelessness and unmitigated gall of this Rev. Duckwell. Neither the negro nor the Chinaman is to be consulted. Harmony of taste, the laws of association and love are to be ignored. Tradition and heredity are to be wiped out. Intermarriage is to be "encouraged" by the Anglo-Saxon, and all to satisfy the demand for "efficient and reliable" servants. No; the negro will not intermarry with the Chinese race. He is content to strive against any and all obstructions and impediments to work out his own destiny, to forge ahead until he reaches a position where he will be the acknowledged equal of the best type of the highest and noblest civilization. He wants an open field of competition, just laws, fair opportunities, and to be judged by his works, and awarded credit where credit is due. He wants no social equality, because he knows there is no such thing; he hopes that the time may soon come when the foolish word will constitute no scare-crow to engender race antagonisms and advance political ends. But above all, he wants to be let alone, with a chance to do his best.

STAND FIRM.

Much has been written pro and con on the question as to whether it would not be for the best interests of the race to divide their suffrages between the two great political parties, and much plausible argument adduced on both sides. It was contended by those who favored a division that, since the great mass of the colored people live in the South, and in view of the desirability of a permanent adjustment of amicable relations between the races in that section, wisdom, as well as sound policy, dictated that suffrage should be so applied as not to irritate the whites by displaying united antagonism to their policies or political or material interests. It was contended that a wholesale opposition was an indication of ignorance and a dogged disposition to humiliate the Southern whites, and that the whites were the only true friends of the colored people. On the other hand, those who denied the wisdom or policy of a division, maintained that only by holding fast to principle could the colored voter hope to rise in the respect, sympathy and confidence of the best elements of the American people. They pointed to emancipation as an outgrowth of the principle of right; to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as an expression of principle embodying the right of every American citizen to untrammelled participation in the government to which he owes allegiance. They pointed to the Freedmen's Bureau, as an instrumentality through which principle, as indicated in the right to the benefits of institutions of public instruction as made manifest. They contended that the Republican party has been and still is the historic friend of the colored people, and is now contending for the equality of rights without regard to race color or previous condition of servitude. The Republican party is the party of right of the majority to rule, and the equal protection of all the laws, state and national, they say.

In this matter we do not hesitate at this time, and under the present conditions, to express our unqualified support of the party that represents and follows correct principle. There may come a time when considerations

of expediency, in the matter of suffrage, may outweigh those of principle, and we trust that the time is not far distant when the application of sound principle will become universal and withheld from no class of human beings. But at this time both expediency and principle demand that there be no division of the colored vote. The two parties are now engaged in a bitter contest for supremacy. The Democratic party seeks power as the means of tearing down the pillars of government and re-establishing a government based upon the doctrine that a "negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect;" that this is a white man's government, and that the natural and normal condition of the colored people is that of "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." In order to secure power they have resorted to almost every form of duplicity, deceit and chicanery known. They contend for the principle of the "consent of the governed," while they are systematically disfranchising certain classes of citizens every day. They pretend to oppose trusts and monopolies, and yet they have selected a candidate for the Vice Presidency who is a prince of monopolists. They oppose the policy in the Philippines, and yet to them may be charged the first acts which precipitated the war with Spain. They prate about public expenditures and extravagance, and yet advocate the adoption of a currency calculated to cause a panic in business relations and bring disgrace, poverty and ridicule upon the nation. They whine in sing-song the platitudinous jargon of the so-called "fathers of the republic," and growl in hideous union with the deadly boom of the murderous gun whose muzzle glints in the fearful glare of the fire which consumes the helpless human being at the stake.

Today we find Democrats prowling up and down the land defaming, villifying, traducing and misrepresenting a striving race, and for no other reason than that their skin is not of the same hue. At such a time as this there can be little doubt as to what should be the colored voters' course at the next election. We do not mean to say that we have no friends whatever in the ranks of the Democratic party, for that would be preposterous. But we do say, without any hesitancy, that the masses of the Democratic party are persistently inimical to the best interests of the colored people, especially would it be the case with those Democrats who will most likely dictate the policy of Parker should he succeed in election. At this juncture no words can more correctly or tersely express the condition of the colored people than those uttered by the immortal Douglass: "The Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea."

ET TU BRUTE?

"I have been in business thirty years, and can testify that when the colored man of the South has sought to acquire an education and become a man among men, he has invariably had recognition from the people of culture and refinement in the South." I would like to state here that a colored man is respected in the South according to his usefulness." These statements were made by John Mitchell, Jr., president of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., in an address before the American Bankers' Association. The effusion was so pleasing to the Washington Post that an editorial was devoted to it. Had these utterances been made by some of the weak-kneed, pandering, obsequious colored would-be leaders, some of whom we have in mind, it would have created but little surprise. But, coming from John Mitchell, the erstwhile champion of the negro's rights; the once daring editor of the Planet, who exposed Southern outrages, laid bare the white man's tyranny, and in many a well-written and truthful article charged the Southern whites with cruelty and injustice toward the colored race, we are compelled to admit our astonishment as well as profound regret. We are amazed for the reason that Mr. Mitchell has made statements which cannot be sustained by the facts, and regret that the truth was not told and the veil

of sham, diplomacy and deceit torn from the eyes of the Northern whites. The fact is that the South does not classify colored people by the same standards they themselves apply in their social gradations. On the contrary, the entire body of the colored people are regarded as one mass of useless timber, entitled to no social or civil privileges and utterly unfit for citizenship. Else, why these reports of mob-law, lynching and burning? Why the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored citizen? Why is it that John Mitchell, with all of his culture and business experience, must ride about the state in Jim-Crow cars, street and steam? Or why is he and all other colored people without regard to wealth or culture, denied the privilege of sitting in the public parks of Richmond, or buying a sandwich or a glass of soda? Why do we find posted in various places "dogs and negroes not admitted"? Is not the educated negro included? But Mr. Mitchell says that those colored people who have acquired an education invariably receive recognition from the people of culture and refinement at the South. If this be so, why are they not enjoying the privileges which should naturally accrue to persons of education? Brother Mitchell is either right or he is wrong. If the Southern whites recognize educated colored men and women, then, in view of the wholesale discriminations, there can be no colored men in the South who are educated, and men among men. But everybody knows that there are thousands of educated, refined and noble colored men and women in the South. This being true, in the light of existing untoward social, civil and political conditions surrounding the colored people, Mr. Mitchell has wilfully or unwittingly misrepresented the facts and grossly injured the race. An opportunity was presented when, by telling the truth to an over-skeptical Northern white people, real conditions would have become known. But instead of this, the occasion was used to flatter the vanity and false pride of the Southern whites and to mislead the Northern whites. There is a vast deal of difference between Mitchell the editor and Mitchell the banker. The old-time "darkey" is the only good and acceptable colored person. The educated, refined and progressive colored people are considered useless and undesirable, and are being driven from the South by the insolence, persecutions and discouragements inflicted by the whites. But perhaps brother Mitchell has left his first love, that of editor, and gone over to the select band of captains of industry who are said to have no sympathy for the whimpering, complaining and foolish automatic machinery called the common people. Wonder what brother Mitchell now wants!

At the press convention held in Atlantic City years ago, when Mr. Mitchell signed our report on Southern outrages, what did he mean? Did he not say with us, that thousands of innocent colored people were murdered without cause or provocation? Were those the shiftless and worthless colored men Mr. Mitchell has been defending in his paper, the Planet? Shame on this noble Roman who has been in many a battle with us! What will future ages say of John Mitchell, Jr., when an account of his recent declarations are opened to public observation? No stab could have affected the negro more; no words could have been more surprising to the country. It reminds us of the stab that Brutus gave Caesar in the Roman Senate after all of the conspirators had plunged their daggers into his body. Et tu Brute!

EDITOR TROTTER.

The action of the Suffrage League of Boston and vicinity, under the leadership of W. M. Trotter, editor of the Guardian, in asking all candidates for Congress from the Eleventh District of Massachusetts their views on the remedy for the evil of Southern disfranchisement is deserving of the highest commendation. We trust that this example initiated under the leadership of Mr. Trotter may be followed generally in all Congressional districts where the colored vote is a factor in determining

the result of an election. The right to inquire the views of those who would be representatives is fundamental in a free government, and is a part of the education of the masses in the intelligent and effective use of the ballot. The colored press generally ought to herald abroad this action of the Suffrage League of Boston and vicinity.

UP TO JOHN MITCHELL, JR.

Now it occurs that the good white people of Richmond have concluded to demand the discharge of every colored messenger employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The effort was organized, and the result was a general discharge of all of the colored messengers. The contention was that the colored messengers were unsatisfactory. Apropos, the good white people of Richmond practically boycotted the company on account of the employment of colored messengers. It is up to John Mitchell, Jr., to explain in what respect the Southern whites are the friends of the colored people.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

In this issue of THE BEE will be seen a communication from Mr. A. M. Raymond. Can it be possible that the District of Columbia has more violations of the law than any of the largest cities in the United States? His letter shows a most deplorable condition of affairs. THE BEE calls special attention of its readers to this letter, and asks if there can be any reformation.

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is a remarkable document. It exhibits a strenuousness of circumlocution and obscurity which only a judge of vast and varied experience could conceive. Some of our daily papers announce that he has thrown light upon the important issues of the campaign. Perhaps he has, but to us he has only succeeded in causing a political eclipse in so far as the adherents of his party are concerned. The free-silverite has become utterly nonplussed on account of the nonchalance displayed by Judge Parker concerning their hobby, and to which he most cordially subscribed and ardently supported unqualifiedly during the course of eight consecutive years, while the gold-standard Democrats are still amazed at the dilatoriness displayed just prior to his nomination at St. Louis.

Listen to this: "the pledge of the platform to secure to our citizens, without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of the laws, should be made good to them." Of course it should. Judge Parker enters the role of the "artful dogger" here. On other essential points he proclaims what he intends to do when made President. Here he announces that the pledge should be made good. But who but a fool can be made to believe that Judge Parker could carry out such a pledge, even if he most deserved it? Springs to catch wood-cocks!

Even Judge Parker allows himself to be led off by "catching" words. He has spent a great deal of space and time, no doubt, on the subject of imperialism. What is there to it? What does it mean? The term under the amplest definition means no more than territorial extension or an ambition to form an empire. Applying this term to the policy of the Anglo-Saxon wherever displayed around the globe, what is the conclusion?

Even the Puritans, perhaps the most conscientious adventurers in history, sought territorial extension no sooner than they landed on Plymouth Rock. The French and Indian War and the desperate conflicts with the American Indians were waged for territorial extension. The purchases of Florida and Louisiana, the Gadsden purchase, and the claims of Lewis and Clark were all for the purpose of territorial extension. Imperialism as now applied is a fake in the light of American history. As for the ambition to form an empire, the very idea is ridiculous.

In another article we have referred to Judge Parker's "trust and monopoly" convictions. If sincere, Judge Parker is decidedly unfortunate in being yoked with a monopolist of the first water. But "tariff reform" is perhaps the only honest issue the Democrats have. We say honest not because the theory of free trade is correct, but because the true leaders of the Democracy, the Southern people, want a reform in the tariff system. Of course, by tariff reform the Southerner means "free trade." And for various reasons. The South is not a manufacturing section. Hence they are not seriously concerned regarding the protection of American industries. They raise the raw material, and do not concern themselves as to the manner it is elaborated. In a word, the Southern people are for the South, at the expense of the entire North, if need be, as well as of truly American institutions.

OCTOBER 31ST IS THE LAST DAY

To get the Farm and Fireside Free with a Subscription to THE BEE. The contract which renders it possible for us to give the Farm and Fireside free with each cash subscription to THE BEE expires by limitation on the thirty-first of October. It is "Now or Never." You had better borrow the two dollars with which to make home happy with these two interesting papers than to let this chance go by. It's the best investment you can secure with money. Try it and you will reap heavy weekly dividends.

Farm and Fireside is issued twice a month, twenty-four numbers a year, and has from twenty to thirty-two large pages, each issue; it is profusely illustrated with half-tones. It is the best farm and home journal in America. Thousands of dollars are expended annually for expert advice for the farmer, dairyman, stock-raiser, poultryman, fruit-grower, and gardener. It has departments for the good housewife, fashion pages, patterns, good stories, puzzles; it furnishes a lawyer and a doctor, wit and humor columns, and a young people's department. Examine the sample copy that has been sent to you.

OUR PROPOSITION.

Every new cash subscriber to THE BEE will be given a subscription to Farm and Fireside one year free.

Every old subscriber who pays his subscription to THE BEE to October 1, 1904, and one year in advance, will be given a year's subscription to this valuable farm paper.

Accept this offer today, before you neglect it.

This is an opportunity to secure Farm and Fireside one year free by merely paying your subscription in advance. You can learn the date on which your subscription expires by examining the figures following your name on the address label of THE BEE. If you are already paid ahead, send \$1.00, and your time will be advanced another year.

Address THE WASHINGTON BEE, Washington, D. C.

A POINTER FOR CANDIDATES.

Two candidates for office in Missouri were stumping the northern section of the State, and in one town their appearance was almost simultaneous. The candidate last arriving happened to stop at a house for the purpose of getting a drink of water. To the little girl who answered his knock at the door he said, when she had given him the desired draught and he had offered her in recompense some candy: "Did the man ahead of me give you anything?"

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the bright girl, "he gave me candy."

"Ah!" exclaimed the candidate, "here's five cents for you. I don't suppose that he gave you any money."

The youngster laughed merrily. "Yes, he did, too. He gave me ten cents!"

Not to be outdone, the candidate gave the little one another nickel, and, picking her up in his arms, kissed her.

"Did he kiss you, too?" he asked, genially.

"Indeed he did, sir!" responded the little girl, "and he kissed me, too!"

—Collier's Weekly.

IMPOSTORS.

There is a colored man going around the city claiming that he is a representative of THE BEE, soliciting subscribers and advertisements. The friends and patrons of this paper will please to pay no money to this impostor, nor to anyone else who fails to show written authority from the editor. All persons are hereby warned not to pay any money to anyone unless he presents a receipt from the office signed by the editor, W. Calvin Chase. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of this impostor.

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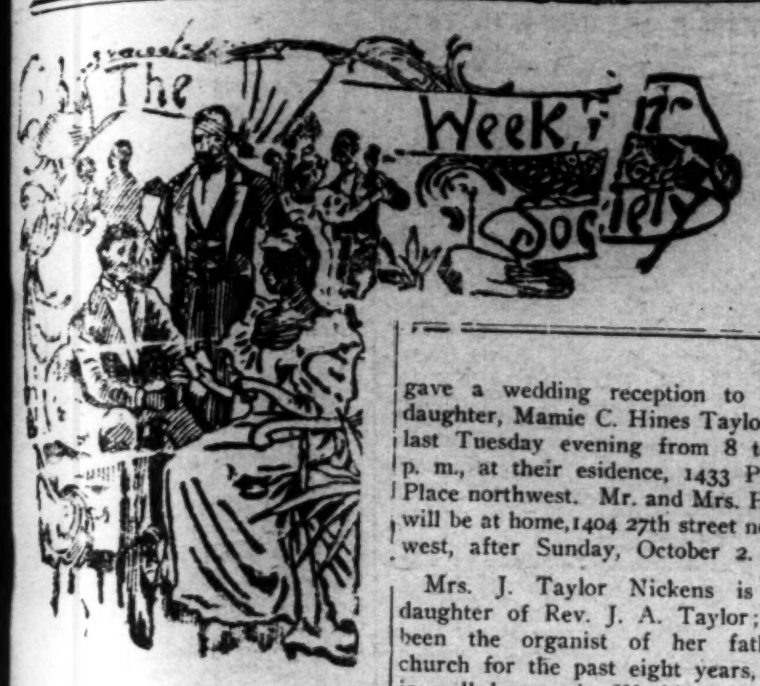
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Mr. Lewis H. Douglass is steadily improving.

Attorney Royal Hughes will go on a vacation shortly.

Mrs. Julia M. Layton, who has been South, has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prater have returned to the city last week.

Mr. Alexander Middleton, who has been to Saratoga, N. Y., returned last week and entertained a few friends at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Gray, who have been visiting in Virginia, have returned.

Register J. W. Lyons and Prof. L. M. Hershaw have returned from Battle Creek, Mich.

Mr. Amos, of 1337 V street, who was away with the President, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Nathan Spragg, who is with her daughter in Virginia, will return to the city to live.

A student from Panama and another from British Honduras have gone to Tuskegee, Ala.

Mrs. Fannie Mitchell, who met with a serious accident three weeks ago, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Scott, of Los Angeles, Cal., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Louise Burrell, of Le Droit Park.

Attorney W. C. Martin and a delegation of Odd Fellows will leave for St. Louis, Mo., this month.

Miss Hattie Homer left for Philadelphia, Pa., on last Wednesday, to be gone several days. She will also visit Wilmington, Del.

Mr. James H. Coleman, the District and Secretary of Odd Fellows, will visit the St. Louis Fair after the adjournment of the B. M. C.

Mr. Henry Middleton, of C street northwest, has returned to the city, and is quite sick. It is hoped that he will be able to be out soon.

Miss Mattie E. Bowen, the greatest natural-born orator among women in this country, is booked to speak at the Literary this winter.

Mr. J. W. Walker, of the Postoffice Department, spent ten days of his time visiting friends in Wilmington, Philadelphia and New York city.

Recorder J. C. Dancy, who went to Connecticut last week, has returned, and will now speak in West Virginia, and from there he will go to Ohio.

Attorney Lewis J. Gregory, president of the Bethel Literary Society, has given up the practice of law and entered the government service as a clerk.

Attorney James M. Rick was taken suddenly ill on last Monday evening at his home, on 3d street northwest. He has sufficiently improved to be out again.

Miss Marie James, who has been in New York all the summer, taking a special course in the Conservatory of Music, has made great improvement in vocal culture.

Rev. A. C. Garner, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, will attend the meeting of the Council of Congregational Churches in Des Moines, Ia., early in October.

Mr. J. T. C. Newsome has just returned to the city from St. Louis and Oklahoma. Mr. Newsome will leave Oklahoma his home in January. He will reside there permanently with his wife and children.

The many warm friends of Miss Fannie Coleman, of the senior class of the Normal School, will be pleased to know that her finger, which has caused her much suffering, has finally yielded to treatment and will soon be well.

Rev. O. M. Walker conducted his last service at St. Luke's Church last Sunday, and left the city Monday for Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will reside and have his field of usefulness. He will return here on the 7th of October to be present at a public reception in his honor.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Anderson Taylor

gave a wedding reception to their daughter, Mamie C. Hines Taylor, on last Tuesday evening from 8 to 11 p. m., at their residence, 1433 Pierce Place northwest. Mr. and Mrs. Hines will be at home, 1404 27th street northwest, after Sunday, October 2.

Mrs. J. Taylor Nickens is the daughter of Rev. J. A. Taylor; has been the organist of her father's church for the past eight years, and is well known in Washington as a musician. For the past five years she has been quietly studying, as well as teaching music, and has proven a conscientious and efficient teacher, as her many pupils can testify.

The marriage of Miss Jennie M. Brown to Mr. Edward W. Young took place last Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride, 1148 Sixteenth street northwest. The bride-aid was Miss Hallie M. Brown. The bride and her maid were lavishly as well as beautifully dressed. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ross, assisted by Rev. Sterling M. Brown. After the ceremony the invited guests enjoyed a fine repast. Among those present were Rev. Sterling M. Brown and wife, Rev. Ross and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Pierre, Mrs. Mostor and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Blackwell, Mesdames Lewis, Grant, Alice E. Hall, A. Woodward, Cheeks and Hawksworth, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Renfro and son, Mr. Carpenter, Misses Emma Patterson, Tennetta Taylor, Helen Moore, I. Dyson, Essie Jackson, Oddie Hall, Dr. Carroll, A. Brooks, Messrs. Bryson Chase, T. Wheeler and others.

A very pleasant musicale was given by Miss Cora McCullough at her residence, 1236 Wylie street northwest, on last Friday evening. Among those present were Misses Mary Stewart, Estelle Saunders, Mamie Middleton, Odette Snowden, Bessie Jenifer, Ardelle Payton, Mary Reed, Selma Nickens, Messrs. Oscar Cooper, Warner Brown, Burton Brooks, John Saunders, Frank Payton. The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the repast was most delicious. The music was rendered artistically, and dancing was unconfined. Miss McCullough was tastefully dressed in white Persian lawn, and her hair was arranged a la Pompadour. She was assisted by Miss Ardelle Payton, who wore pink muslin. Mrs. Agnes Falen, mother of Miss McCullough, wore pink lawn. The other ladies were becomingly dressed, as well as the gentlemen. Miss McCullough is a very pleasing entertainer, which made her the attraction of the evening.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

The recent capture of six professional little thieves who have been terrors to the community, and their prompt conviction and sentence by his honor, Judge O'Neal, is due to Special Officer Brockenborough, who made the first arrest at the Circus Grounds while one of them, Robert Brown, was in the act of extracting money from a lady's pocketbook. The youngsters had the entire detective force baffled. Indeed, the crimes that they committed would give old-time professional thieves kings and aces and then beat them.

After their capture the white detectives, Messrs. Gant, Heller and others, secured a conference which led to the expose of over fourteen robberies committed by these youngsters. And then these youngsters could not tell all. The scene in the Police Court on last Tuesday was the most dramatic ever witnessed. Mothers, as well as the young thieves, threw themselves into one another's arms and cried like babies. All entreaties to Judge O'Neal to permit their parents to send their young ones home were without avail. THE BEE must confess that his sentences were just and proper.

This gang was known as the "James Boys." All of them are now in the Reform School, Clarence Hall having been sent there several months ago. He was the first to go.

Only \$2.00 to Cumberland and return; only \$1.00 to Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and return; only \$2.50 to Luray and return (including admission to the caves), Sunday, October 9th, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Special train leaves Washington at 8:05 a. m. Most beautiful scenery en route.

WEEK END CURSIONS to the seashore. Commencing June 24th, every Friday and Saturday 9:00 to return until Tuesday following, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City. \$6.00 for the round trip.

CURBSTONE CHIT AND CHAT.

The News of the City Dished Up for The Bee Readers.

PERSONAL POINTS POINTEDLY PUT.

Home News and Events Translated Since our Last Issue—Other Matters Worthy of Careful Consideration.

Robert Trent Paine, Jr., a notable Democrat of Boston, Mass., has announced his intention of leaving the party to vote for Roosevelt on account of the race issue made by the Democrats in their platform of 1904.

At the recent Grand Encampment of K. T. at San Francisco, Cal., the Ill. F. H. Thomas, of Washington, D. C., was elected Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery (Sir F. H. Thomas, of Columbia, No. 2).

Democrats care very little about Candidate Davis' age, so long as he displays a generous disposition.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts to philanthropic purposes have now reached the sum of \$101,000,000.

Major Sylvester, Supt. M. P. D. C., has issued an order for the protection of school children. It went into effect last Tuesday, and will continue until the end of the school year.

The most important gathering of clergymen and laity in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will meet at Boston, October 5, 1904.

The District Commissioners have found a building on Fifth street between E and F streets northwest, which will be used as a temporary police court while the new police court is being erected.

Those who look to God first are the ones who are never left out.

The people have too many excuses to keep from doing what is right.

The highest inhabited place in the world is the Buddhist monastery of Ilaine, in Tibet, which is 17,000 feet above sea-level.

At the recent session of American Bankers, held last week, R. F. Maddox, vice president of Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, of Atlanta, Ga., in touching upon the race question (a something that the Southern white man will chew the rag on until judgment day), said that the race question is a serious one, and that there is a middle ground between social equality and lynching. The one is contrary to nature, and the other to law, and both tend to elevate the negro above his sphere and separate him from his friends.

An engraver of Odessa has engraved the entire Russian national hymn upon a grain of corn, and recently he presented the curiosity to the Czar, who sent him a gold watch and chain with his thanks.

The longest continuous stairway in the world is that which leads to the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall. It has five hundred and ninety-eight steps.

M. W. G. Master III. W. H. J. Malvin, 33d degree, of the District of Columbia, has returned to the jurisdiction from his vacation.

Ill. Lewis H. Wayne, 32d degree, P. R. E. G. C. of K. T. for the District of Columbia, has returned from his vacation.

Dr. George W. Murray, of South West, is away on his vacation. We believe that the Doctor is thinking of taking a partner (wife).

Captain Dreyfus and wife will visit the St. Louis Fair.

Pianos to the number of 150,000, and valued at \$50,000,000, were made and sold in this country within the past year.

The wife of a Chicago millionaire has a scent distilled that costs \$125 a drop.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, one of the most intelligent and forcible writers on naval policy, has expressed in the New York Sun his opinion that the day of the battleship is over.

The first blood shed in the Civil War occurred April 19, 1861, at Baltimore, Md.

The total loss by fire (visitation of God) to Baltimore was \$25,451,732, covered by insurance policies amounting to \$22,500,000. There was about one million dollars salvage.

Austria has awakened, and demands \$52,000,000 for her army and navy.

Mark Twain has leased a house in New York for several years. It is on lower Fifth avenue, two blocks from Washington Square.

The international wireless telegraphy conference which was to have met October 4, 1904, at Germany, has been postponed at the request of Great Britain and France, which countries desire more time to study questions involved.

Recorder Dancy has secured an appropriation of \$10,000 for metal bookcase files, shelves and racks, for use of the office of Recorder of Deeds.

Captain Wooten, in charge of the

NOT in the TRUST

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This ice is made from distilled water drawn from artesian wells. It is from the same water veins that furnished the famous Columbia Springs. Free from Bacteria and Microbes. Hotels, Boarding Houses and Government Departments should use this Ice. We can supply our Customers and their friends, with Coal, Coke and Wood as promptly as we do with Ice by calling E. 859 phone.

J. E. McGowan.
President and Manager.

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Name THE BEE when you call.

filtration plant, thinks that it will be able to provide the city with water by the middle or latter part of next December.

A young woman applicant for a school in Kansas was asked, What is your position upon whipping children? Her reply was: My usual position is on a chair, with the child held firmly across my knees, face downward. She got the school.

The apple tree was brought to this country by Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the year 1629.

The British Museum contains over 2,000,000 volumes of printed books and manuscripts, which are stored on forty miles of shelving.

Thirty-four of the thirty-eight Sultans who have ruled the Ottoman Empire since the Turks conquered Constantinople have died violent deaths.

The most expensive lace manufactured today is valued at \$5,000 a yard.

In the library of Hinchclere Castle, Lord Camanor's residence in Hampshire, are the table and chairs which Napoleon used when he signed his abdication at Fontainebleau.

Mrs. George Horn, at 41 Vienna street, Newark, N. J., has in her possession a set of antique andirons formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson.

The new potato in England, the discoverer is selling the seed at \$500 a pound, or \$30,000 a bushel. It beats a ginseng garden, which is worth \$50,000 an acre each year.

The colored press shapes and molds public sentiment in the negro's behalf and every family should consider it indispensable.

The President has issued an order modifying ex-order of September 4, 1902, authorizing additional pay to certain enlisted men, so as to provide that hereafter the date of award of a good conduct medal, pin or bar shall be the date of the holder's discharge; also the seventy-five cents per month to date from date of award.

The American Bankers' convention met in New York city last week. After the election of officers, Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., president of the Mechanics' Saving Bank of Richmond, Va., the only negro delegate present, disclaimed that any color line was drawn between the better class of whites and blacks. He said that the black loafers of the South caused the troubles and persecutions of the race, and that we (the better class) despise them as well as the whites. Brother Mitchell's color in no way affected his standing as a delegate.

Perignon, the butler of a monastery near Epervay, in France, is said to have first made champagne successfully in 1643.

The Government will test the Brown wire gun, which shoots 100 pounds twenty miles. It weighs 19,650 pounds and is mounted on a carriage weighing 21,635 pounds. There are some peculiar differences as compared with other monster destroyers yet brought before the world.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

When we say we examine your eyes, we do not mean merely to glance at them, but to give you a thorough scientific examination; with the latest improved instruments. Don't wait until it is too late.

We offer the following two specials to get you better acquainted with our Optical Department

Solid Gold, spring, rimless eyeglasses, with case and guard; our special price,	14-karat Gold-filled spectacles, with the finest periscopic lenses; Our special price,
\$1.00.	\$1.00.

Prescriptions carefully filled.
Prompt attention to mail orders.

J. Selinger,

Optician and Jeweler, 316 F Street, Between 8th and 9th Streets.

Karl Xander,

IMPORTER,
Rectifier and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FINE WINES

AND
Liquors

1530-32 Seventh St. N.W.

Agent for Southern Bourgeois Whiskey

Wm Moreland

(HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND)
-DEALER IN-

BOOTS AND SHOES

\$5.50 Shoes a specialty.

491 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that we have opened a first-class Drug Store at the Cor. of First and F Sts., S.W., where can always be found a complete stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by Registered pharmacists.

Pure drugs and fresh supplies is our motto. We keep on hand a little of everything Postage stamps, all you desire.

LIBERTY PHARMACY.
1st and F Sts., S.W.
JAMES C. JONES.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than the lowest. You can't be deceived; come to us and investigate. Business strictly confidential. No one knows of your transaction with us. We lend on furniture, pianos, or salary. If you have a loan now anywhere and need more money, come to us. Nothing deducted from loan. We will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.

595 E St. N.W.

Borrow Money YES

We will lend you from \$10.00 to \$500.00 on your furniture, piano, etc., and arrange the loan in as easy monthly payments as you desire. Come to us for we deduct nothing and charge the least. If you have a loan elsewhere we will pay it off and advance you more money. Strictly confidential private offices.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY,

Room 1, Warder Building, 2nd Floor, 9th and F Sts., N.W.

Established 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE,

Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, mechanical tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale. 581 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

MANDAMUS OLARK,

ALL KINDS OF CEMENT WORK, CELLARS, YARDS, FRONT STEPS, ETC.

Terms reasonable and work guaranteed.

2117 H St., N.W.

DOUGLAS

WE MOVE ANYTHING
Baggage and Furniture
Express.

1338 14th Street Northwest
Telephone Connection
Robert T. Douglas, Mgr.

HERE'S A LITTLE
Pointer for You
By Miss May C. Farnatis

Some girls are too fresh.
Do not go alone on excursions.
Every girl should protect herself.
Do not expect too much anxiety.
Do not expect to please everybody.
Courtship is of short duration now.
Never introduce yourself to a male.
Do not imagine that you are pretty.
It is in bad taste to admire yourself.
Artifice is like fresh cake it will get stale.
Independence in a girl will command respect.
You must be able to protect yourself.
Be slow to speak but quick to comprehend.
Self-pride will after lead to ridicule and disgust.
When your conscience is right, you need not fear.
Always be on time when you intend to attend church.
What will please some people will offend others.
The honeymoon lasts three days on the average.
T. Dresses have been quite popular this summer.
Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.
Everything that becomes other people may not become you.
He will not respect you, neither will you ask to be introduced.
Familiarity should not be tolerated, it will cause you to be disrespected.
Seduction is very often a trick in a wicked minded girl.
Nourish. Do not be selfish. It is in bad taste to impose upon a true friend.
Paint on the face is vulgar. It readily demonstrates the character of the woman.
A lady will allow a man to walk with her with a cigar or cigarette in his hand.
Mrs. E. You should not doubt when you see evidences of affections and of love.
What you are and do not expect to make of yourself some day.
A good sense will teach you to respect your friends.
Always keep one thing in view and it is always keep the gossipers quiet.
A good housewife knows how to manage a house and what will please her husband.
Do not believe everything you are told. It is well to weigh everything.
Do not imagine that your name cannot be filled by another.
Be contented and you will find there are times in ones life when one becomes a glesome.
A journey of 12,000 miles by the bride and 5,000 miles by the groom ended in a happy wedding when Harry O. Robinson, of that city, and Mrs. Ella Stolz, of Hamburg, Germany, were married at the residence of the groom's father.
The wedding is the culmination of a romance that began in Guayaquil, Ecuador, less than a year ago. Young Robinson, who is a graduate of Tufts and a mining engineer, while in Ecuador was taken ill. His case attracted the attention of Mrs. Prommel, who had recently arrived there after a trip of 9,000 miles from Hamburg with her son, who was to learn mining engineering. The German widow nursed the Maine engineer back to health. Although young Robinson had met beautiful women in all parts of the world with indifference, he surrendered to Mrs. Prommel and she consented to become his wife and to journey with him to his far-off home in Maine in order that his parents might witness the wedding.
English Waiters Ousted.
The English waiter has been virtually ousted from English hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. Swiss and Austrians have taken his place. They are found to be quicker, more anxious to please, and more reliable.
A Chilly Cure.
An Omaha doctor successfully treats lockjaw by placing his patients in a refrigerator. It is the resistant chattering doubtless, says the Chicago Tribune, that loosens up the jaw.
In the Same Old Way.
American dancing masters have decreed that the two-step "must go," and go it will, remarks the Chicago Daily News—in the usual manner.

MOST DEADLY RIFLE. DANGER IN SCHOOL WORK

NEW WEAPON INVENTED BY ARMY OFFICERS.

Is of Small Bore and Has Immense Penetrating Power—Barrel of Gun Is Entirely Covered with Wood.

Ordnance experts of the United States army, after months of work, have constructed a magazine infantry rifle which is believed to be superior to any in use in foreign armies. More than 40,000 already have been made at the government arsenals.

The most noticeable difference between the old and the new arm, apparent at first glance, is the fact that the barrel of the latter is entirely covered with wood. This innovation was the result of suggestions made to the ordnance officers by enlisted men in the army. Following the campaign in Cuba and the Philippines, many complaints were made to the ordnance officers by officers in the field, who said that after a period of rapid discharges the rifles became so hot that it sometimes was necessary to cease firing for a time to permit them to cool.

The bore of the new rifle is smaller, the caliber being about .30 inch, while the initial velocity and penetrating power both are greater. The new gun also is several inches shorter than the old.

The ejecting lever projects downward in the new arm, and the magazine has a capacity of five cartridges and can be filled with ease and quickness. The gun, fully assembled, weighs a trifle more than eight pounds, and, according to the ordnance experts, is exceptionally well balanced, making ease of discharge and accuracy of aim a feature of importance.

With an ordinary service charge the maximum effective fighting range is 4,781 yards. With full service charge the new rifle, fired at 50 feet, drove its missile 54.5 inches into white pine butts and penetrated a steel plate nearly one-half an inch thick. The bullet which will be used in the weapon has a core of lead and tin composition in a jacket of cupronickel, and when fired with a service charge has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet a second.

SIGNAL AROUND THE WORLD

Flashes Sent from Washington in Opposite Directions Come Together at Adelaide, Australia.

Two signals flashed around the world the other night—one by way of the Pacific cable and the other by way of the Atlantic—met at Adelaide, Australia, just 14 seconds after being sent from the naval observatory in Washington. The signals, which were sent in honor of the meeting of the international geographic congress, at Washington, were commented on the next day by the delegates.

The congress was entertained by the reading of many cablegrams received from all parts of the world in reply to the international messages of greeting sent out. The replies came in French, Spanish and other languages.

GOES 12,000 MILES TO WED

Woman Journeys Far to Marry the Man She Nursed Back to Health.

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Many Women in New York City Suffer from Various Ailments as a Result of Overstudy.

GOVERNMENT IS ESTABLISHING LOCATION ON KISKA ISLAND.

Ideal Situation Obtained in Aleutian Chain—Place Will Be Largest of Its Kind on the Pacific—Water Easily Accessible.

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POTATO BUGS TIE UP A CAR

Killed by Thousands Under Wheels of New Jersey Trolley They Grease the Tracks.

"Never saw so many potato bugs before in all my life," said former Mayor Holmes, of Rahway, N. J., when he boarded a trolley car of the Rahway & Woodbridge branch at Boynton Beach the other day.

"That's so," assented Hoffman, the conductor. "Why, they're thicker'n mosquitoes." Which was the furthest a Jerseyman could go in making comparisons.

By and by it was noticed the car was not traveling at its usual speed. "What's the matter with the power, Jack?" shouted Hoffman to John Barten, the motorman.

"Power nothing," was the retort from the front platform. "Power's all right. It's bugs. I'm killing 'em by the thousands and they're greasing the rails."

A minute later the car stopped. Hoffman shouted to Barton to go ahead. "Can't," retorted Barton. "The bugs have got us tied up."

The passengers got out and poked the car over that particular greasy spot. The vehicle went on. But soon it slowed again and came to another stop, the wheels turning vainly. Barton reversed the power, sent the car back, stopped and shot ahead, hoping the momentum would be enough to clear the greasy spot. But the wheels stiff and stuck. "Sand the rails," said Hoffman. That was done and the car finally reached this place, far behind time.

SCHOOL UP IN THE AIR.

St. Louis Exposition to Make Series of Balloon Ascensions to Study Atmosphere.

Arrangements are being made for a series of balloon ascensions under the auspices of the liberal arts department of the St. Louis world's fair for the purpose of studying the conditions of the air at a distance of ten or twelve miles above the ground.

The balloons will consist of a rubber bag, inflated with hydrogen gas and attached to a parachute containing instruments by which the conditions of the air will be recorded.

The balloons will arise until they burst from expansion and the parachutes will carry the instrument safely back to the ground. Cards will be placed in the parachutes notifying the finder that a suitable reward will be paid for the return of the instruments.

The experiment has already been tried in Germany and found to be successful in teaching the condition of the air. In some instances the balloon has arisen to a height of 12 miles and the instruments have recorded a temperature of 130 degrees below zero.

Many Patents Applied For.

The application for patents during the last fiscal year broke all records, according to the annual report of the commissioner of patents. There were 50,321 applications for mechanical patents and 2,554 applications for trademarks. There were 31,979 patents and 2,213 trademarks granted. The total receipts of the office were \$1,663,880, and expenditures \$1,460,124.

Pumpkins in Queer Places.

A freshet last fall washed away a New Jersey pumpkin field, smashing the pumpkins. The seeds were blown broadcast over the town and lodged in queer places. Now pumpkins are growing in parlor windows, coal bins and in newspaper offices—especially in offices from which men send stories to out of town newspapers.

HAIR RESTORER

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Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

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Telephone for Office Main 1727 Telephone call for Stable Main 1482 5.

Our Stables, in Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing first-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W. J. H. DABNEY, Proprietor.

NUBBINS OF NONSENSE.

Opportunity is a knocker. It knocks once at every man's door.—Houston (Tex.) Post.

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Gold, silver and copper are all used for jewelry in these days, and the metals are studded with pearls, garnets, turquoises, topaz and amethysts. Gold set with pale green chrysoprase is charming.

Odd ornaments are made of silver set with opals.

A big buckle of hammered silver has in its center a plaque of peacock blue enamel.

A pretty pendant is of hammered silver on a piece of pearl shell, set with turquoises and baroque pearls.

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HOLME'S Hote

333 Va. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodations in the District.

European and American.

Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brandy and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars and Good Room 5 & 10c and Lodging 50, 75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

Give us a Call—JAMES OTTOWAY H. LMFES Prop Washington, D. C.

Marlin
32 Cal. High-Pressure Sm. Kelos
IN MODEL 1800
WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model 1800 rifles, solid and bolt action. This rifle has a 105 grain bullet and a velocity of over 2,600 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge rifle for an American army. With the exception of the 30-06 S. & W. it is sufficiently due to any game known in North America. Another great advantage is that the barrel is bored and rifled by the Marlin process, which is the most accurate method of rifling. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as satisfactory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle. It is the first high pressure arm developed in this country for use by the larger game, and it is the first to use a slow burning powder. It is a 105 grain bullet, 30-06 S. & W. 120-grain rat fog of rifles shot pure ammunition, etc., enter in 10 words, included for three words.

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IF you want a beautiful Brooch, a Hand Painted Miniature Picture FREE and at once YOUR PHOTOGRAPH on Tin-Type and Receive a Hand Painted Brooch. These brooches are put in rolled gold frames. Every one guaranteed, end are offered for 6 months subscription for THE BEE or two dollars for one year. If you send in your subscription for six months with your picture you will receive one Brooch of yourself or any one whose picture you may send. One Year's subscription will entitle you to Two Brooches. Call and see samples or send your Subscription with Photograph or tin-type to

THE GREAT DANGER.

Benjamin N. Brown, of Philadelphia, and 72 years of age, married Mrs. Elvina King, aged 65, because he "liked her cooking." Now if he can keep her from desiring to be in fashion by hiring somebody else to do the cooking, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, his declining years may be filled with real happiness.

Advice for Men.

"If you don't want to tire yourself when you go up a stairway," says a physical instructor, "go up backward. That brings into play the same set of muscles you use in going downstairs, and with a little practice you can do it easily." This advice, we assume, is addressed particularly to men.

Still in Fashion.

Six hundred years ago on the 20th of July was born Francesco Petrarch, the world's greatest love poet. And love is just as much in fashion as it was the first time he ever wrote a line to Laura.

LOCAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the National Baptist Preachers' Union of this city, of which Rev. Simon P. W. Drew is the president, with G. S. Toliver, secretary, after the transaction of the regular business, Rev. J. S. Curtis, pastor of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, was admitted to membership on the recommendation of the Advisory Board. A paper was read by Rev. A. H. Stratton, entitled "Five Points to the Stepping Stone." After which it was discussed by Revs. S. Pollard, Prince Rand, G. S. Toliver and E. Casper. Meeting adjourned to next Monday at 2 o'clock, at which time Rev. Drew will read a paper entitled "Honesty and Dishonesty." This Union meets at Cadets' Armory, 707 O street N.W.

Last Sunday was a great day at Galbraith Church. Large crowds attended all of the services; scores of students from Howard University could be seen in the congregation.

Sunday, October 2, a grand rally will begin. Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a literary and musical recital.

Monday night at 8 o'clock there will be an Old Maids' Commencement under the auspices of the Representative of the State of Utah. Miss Emma Waters acting as Representative.

The cordial welcome which the public always receives at Galbraith A. M. E. Church from its popular pastor, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, and his members is sufficient invitation to their literary exercises Sunday, October 2, at 3 p.m., at which well-known talent as Prof. J. T. Layton, Dr. R. F. Plummer, Messrs. J. Wythe Lewis and T. Beason, Misses G. Makell, L. E. Jean, D. Bundy, E. Thompson, Madame Fountain and others is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the program.

Misses M. Janifer, E. Bell, E. Rich, Mrs. M. Day will extend a cordial welcome as ushers. Dr. C. Thomas, president O. P. Morton W. R. Corps, will preside. Admission free.

Mr. Wm. Moreland, Holtmans of stand, shoe dealer, 491 Pennsylvania avenue, northwest, has just received a large order of boots and shoes direct from the factory, as fine and durable as ever was placed on a shoe counter in this city, that is being sold almost at the purchaser's own price. The evening dress walking shoe is a thing of beauty, and for good old-time service can be beaten anywhere for the money. Then there is the famous double sole water proof working shoe that will stand all kinds of weather without a break or leak, is being sold at cost. No such bargains can be found in any shoe store in this city. Then there is the all-calf dancing Oxford style selling at three fifty everywhere except at 491 Pennsylvania avenue. The pleasure is yours. Just ask for what you want.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and Vicinity meets every Monday at Cadets' Armory, 708 O Street northwest, at 1.30 P. M.

Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., March 1st, 1904.

I, Thomas E. Drake, Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia, do hereby certify that the American Beneficial Insurance Company, located at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, has complied with the laws of the District of Columbia, applicable to it, and is authorized to transact in the District of Columbia its appropriate business of life and accident insurance on the assessment plan. Its condition and business, on the thirty-first day of December of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, under oath, as required by Section 647, of the amended Code of Law of the District of Columbia, to be as follows:

Certificates in force, 23491; amt., \$811,605; assets—invested, \$227,32; non-invested, \$2514.22; contingent, mortuary, \$3132.14; total, \$7918.68; liabilities—losses unpaid, all other, cash income during the year, \$31542.07; cash expenditures in the year—mortality and disability, \$15719.99; management, etc., \$1478.37; total, \$29898.36.

It witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.

THOMAS E. DRAKE,

Superintendent of Insurance, District of Columbia.

SOUTHERN JUDGE'S PLEA.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21.—Judge Daniel Partridge, in opening court at Selma, spoke plainly on the question of lynching and otherwise maltreating negroes.

Some weeks ago Edward Bell, a negro, was lynched. Three white constables were arrested on a charge of taking part with the mob. These men have since been in jail, Judge Partridge refusing to release them on any sort of bond.

Special reference was made to this case in the charge. So pointed were the references that the citizens of that

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part of the country where Bell was lynched were much incensed.

Judge Partridge said that when a country was suffering from moral disease something should be done to stop its progress. The whites oppressed the negroes and set them low examples, which when followed by negroes were resented by the whites. The negroes learn all they know from the whites, and should have the same rights in the courts.

It was deplorable that a white man could shoot down an innocent negro or destroy the happiness of the black man's home and then come into the courts and expect to be given his liberty simply because he was white and his victim black.

The judge instructed the jury not to consider color or condition in dealing out justice. Thereby the negro would be taught better citizenship. The loyalty of the negro in slavery times was recalled, and the good work of Booker Washington was noted.

"It is only human," the judge said, "that at times the negro resents by force the impositions of his superiors. By treating our inferior race with kindness and mercy we will make better citizens of them, and the black man will not be slow to follow example."

"If we are haughty to any, let it be to our superiors, not to our inferiors."

Come One Come All

\$2,000.00 Rally \$2,000.00 Rally

At The Union Gospel Meeting

Sunday, Oct. 2, to Sunday, Oct. 9, 1904

At Cadets' Armory.

Programme of Preaching:

Sunday, Oct. 2d, 11 a.m.—Rev. A. H. Strother, Pres. of Washington Union Baptist Association, 3 p.m. Rev. J. F. Curtis, p.m. of Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m. The Great Evangelist REV. S. P. W. DREW, D.D. Subject: "The Flying Angel."

Tuesday, Oct. 4th, 8 p.m. Rev. Logan Johnson, B. A., Pastor Trinity A. M. E. Zion Church, Mt. Pleasant.

Thursday, Oct. 6th, 8 p.m. Rev. J. W. P. Leewood, D.D., pastor of Miles Memorial Colored M. E. Church.

Saturday, Oct. 9th, 11 a.m. Rev. C. H. Turner, 3 p.m. Rev. Lewis Edmond, pastor of St. Marks Baptist Church, 7:30 p.m. Rev. S. P. W. Drew, D.D. Subject: "The Woman Clothed with the Sun."

All persons holding gleaners will please report them Sunday Oct. 2d.

NOTICE.

An appeal is made to all christians and well wishers of the cause of Christ and it is sincerely hoped they may endorse this movement with their presence and means accordingly as God has blessed them. An urgent request is to all who can give from one dollar and upwards, will please contribute to this most worthy cause.

The great Union Revival will open Tuesday October 11th at 8 p.m., under the auspices of the National Evangelical Union and the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity.

AMONG ODD FELLOWS.

The Biennial Meeting of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America is holding its twelfth biennial session in Columbus, Ohio, this week.

Lawyer W. C. Martin, chairman of the District delegation to the twelfth B. M. C., and Delegates H. W. Honesty, Robert White, W. I. Lee, Rev. W. J. Howard, Robert Rhone, David Lee, Grand Director W. L. Houston, Charles S. Hile, D. B. Webster, Coleman Horner, T. E. Hill, W. H. Brown, J. H. Coleman (D.G.S.), George R. Watkins (D.D.G.M.), H. P. Slaughter, J. N. Lauson, Henry Banks, D. M. Stewart and W. O. Davis, and a number of delegates from Maryland and Virginia will leave at 7.30 p. m. tomorrow over the B. & O. R. R. for Columbus. Quite a number of the District delegates will go over the Pennsylvania Railroad, headed by Mr. James Museus. Mr. Museus is one of the leading Odd Fellows in this city. He is highly respected and loved by all who know him. His delegation is composed of some of the leading Odd Fellows in the city.

The Washington delegation, it is said, is almost a unit in favor of the re-election of Brother W. L. Houston as Grand Director of the S. C. of M.

The re-election of the present G.S. is a foregone conclusion, states the Martin delegation.

District Grand Master T. W. West has been indisposed for several days. Deputy D. G. M. George R. Watkins will visit the World's Fair at St. Louis at the close of the session of the B. M. C.

Mr. J. W. Muse and his delegation

of fourteen to the B. M. C., which is to meet at Columbus, Ohio, will leave the city to-morrow afternoon at 3.30 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Columbus this delegation will stop in one of the most aristocratic neighborhoods at Columbus. Mr. Muse's delegation will consist of Messrs. David Clark, Wm. C. Gray, captain of the Patriarchie; A. H. Hawkins, Abraham Hayson, Charles Hale, William Walton, W. I. Lee, William Minor, Dr. A. H. Stevens and four others. This delegation is non-committal on the secretaryship, but it is presumed that it will support the former secretary.

The recital which is to be given by the pupils of Mrs. J. Taylor Nickens at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Thursday evening, October 6, promises to be a very enjoyable affair. This will mark the close of her summer school, which she has been conducting at her residence, 1726 Seaton street northwest, during the months of July, August and September. Mrs. Nickens will be supported by Mr. Clarence White, violinist. The Male Temple Quartet, Mr. Fred Freeman, celloist, Miss Marie Madre, elocutionist, will also assist.

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In order that you may subscribe in advance, and send me the money either on September 1st, upon the delivery of the book, or with your order. If you send it with your order it will cost only One Dollar. This will be a personal service to me.

The following are the contents:

The Scourging of a Race.

A Broadened Vision—The Need of Twentieth Century Christianity.

The Wheels of Providence.

The Coming of Shiloh.

A Throne of Glory.

Citizenship, Suffrage and the Negro.

Ruth, a Noble Type of True Womanhood.

The Divine—Humanity.

The Baptists and the Lutheran Reformation.

The Seven Seals.

Address to the Graduating Class of 1902, Virginia Theological Seminary and College.

Enlogy on Wm. J. Simmons, D. D., LL. D.

The Religious Status of the Negro.

National Perils.

The Character and Work of the Apostle Paul.

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The Religious and Secular Press Compared.

The Value of Baptist Principles to the American Government.

The Church as a Factor in the Race Problem.

The Divinity of the Church.

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Yours truly,

W. BISHOP JOHNSON.

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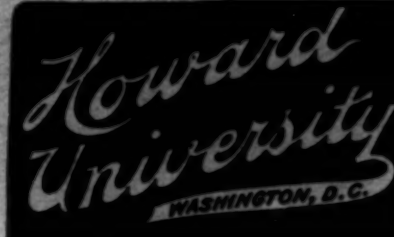
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